A TRUE

ACCOUNT

OF THE WHOLE

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

PARLIAMENT

IN

IRELAND,

BEGINNING

March 25, 1689; and ending the 29*th* of *June* following; with the Eſtabliſhment of their Forces there.

Licenſed and Entred according to Order.

LONDON:

Printed for *Robert Clavell*, at the Peacock in St. *Paul's* Church-Yard. MDCLXXXIX.

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THE JOURNAL OF THE PARLIAMENT IN *IRELAND*, &c.

MARCH 25. 1689.

A Proclamation iſſued out for a Parliament to be held in *Dublin*, *May* 7. no Popiſh Biſhops ſummoned.

May 7. Parliament met in the Inns: Some Lords introduced; Biſhop of *Meath* and *Cork* amongſt the reſt; the King enters with Robes and Crown; makes a Speech: Chancellor bids the Commons chuſe a Speaker; they go to their Houſe, and having choſen Sir *Richard Nagle*, preſent him within half an hour; he is accepted; Houſe adjourns till Ten in the Morning: two Lords called by Writ Chancellor, Lord *Nugent*, Lord *Riverſtown*.

May 8. Biſhop of *Story* introduced. Addreſs of Thanks to the King, and Abhorrence voted. A Committee appointed to draw it up. A Meſſage to the Commons for their concurrence.

The King comes into the Houſe, appoints Four in the Afternoon for both Houſes to attend him with it: A Bill brought into the Houſe by C. J. *Nugent*, and read twice, *Rege preſent*. Containing a Recognition of the King's Title, and an Abhorrence of the P. of *O*'s Uſurpation, and of

the defection of the *Engliſh*; ordered after to be ingroſſed: Committees of Grievances and Petitions appointed: Houſe adjourned till *Friday* morning.

May 10. King comes into the Houſe, and ſtays there all the Seſſion: Bill of Recognition, *&c.* read the third time; ſent down to the Commons by two Judges, who report the delivery of it: A Bill brought in by C. J. *Nugent* for incouraging Trade, by inviting Strangers into the Kingdom, taking only the Oath of Fidelity, read once. The King directs the Houſe in the Methods of proceeding; adjourned to Ten next day: At Four afternoon Committee of Petitions and Trade ſate; a Petition preferred by *Nangle* againſt *Gerard Borre*, Eſq; for Perquiſites of the Clerk of Parliament; *Borre* ordered to appear *Monday* following at Four in the Afternoon.

May 11. Biſhop of *Limerick* introduced: Houſe ordered to attend the King in their Robes, which they did: The Orders of the Houſe read: Bill for Trade read the ſecond time, and commited: Bill of Recognition brought into the Houſe from the Commons; at Eleven the King comes to the Houſe in his Robes, and paſſes the Bill; the King goes out. 'Tis diſputed, whether the Seſſion was not diſcontinued by paſſing the Bill; moved to refer it to the Judges by the Biſhop of *Meath*; over-ruled, and reſolved in the Negative. Adjourned till *Munday*.

May 13. A Bill brought into the Houſe by C. J. *Nugent* for altering the *Act of Settlement*, read once, and motion made for the ſecond reading, but rejected. The King preſent at Four in the Afternoon; the Committee of Petitions and Privileges ſate; *Borres* Anſwer put in, and *Nangle* ordered to reply. Lord *Brittas*'s Petition concerning his Arreſt 18 years ago, read; *Affidavit* ordered to be made, and on the *Affidavit* the Party to be committed to the Black Rod.

May 14.

May 14. The Peers names called; Licenſe of abſence granted, and Proxies admitted: Two Bills brought up by the Commons, and read once; one for recalling all Grants of Civil Offices from the King, during Life or Good behaviour: Another againſt Writs of Error, and Appeal into *England*; and that an Act of Parliament in *England* ſhall not bind *Ireland*. King preſent all the while.

May 15. Earl of *Weſtmeath* introduced Bill for vacating Offices, *&c.* read ſecond time, and committed; Speaker quits the Chair: Chief Juſtice *Nugent* called up by the King to be Chair-man; the Biſhop of *Meath* againſt it for two Reaſons; 1*ſt*, Becauſe able Officers might be turned out without fault. 2*d*, It was unjuſt to turn men out of Freehold without tryal or compenſation; the Lord Chancellor for it, becauſe to the King's prejudice to grant them: the Houſe reaſſumed, and the Bill read a third time; at every Sentence the Clerk ſtopt, and the Speaker asks the Houſe, Shall it paſs without amendment? It was put to the vote; all conſent but the Biſhop of *Meath*, who deſired to proteſt, but was denyed, becauſe he offered it too late; *viz.* after the Votes were paſt; King preſent all along.

May 16. Ch. Juſt. *Nugent* reports the Alterations made in the Bill of Trade: The Bill againſt Writs of Error, *&c.* read the Second time, and committed: Speaker quits his place; Chief Juſtice *Nugent* aſſumes it: Biſhop of *Meath* argues againſt it, becauſe againſt his Oath of Supremacy to the King; becauſe prejudicial to the King and Kingdom; robbing the King of his Prerogative, and the Subject of the Liberty of appealing to the King in perſon: He deſires a Clauſe in the latter end for ſaving all Writs of Error, and Appeals now depending in *England*: The Lord Chancellor for the Bill, argues from the Eaſe and Benefit of the Subject. The Houſe reaſſumed the Bill, read *ſeriatim*, as the other before; after that, put to the vote; all conſent: The King preſent at all the Debates. A Bill

read

read once, making it Treaſon to bring in Counterfeit Foreign Coin into the Kingdom; referred to the Committee. A Petition preferred about Butter-Casks, and referred. At Four in the Afternoon the Committee ſits, and refers the Bill about Money to the Judges; and that about Casks to the Committee of Trade.

May 17. The Bill about Trade read twice, and paſſed *nemine contradicente:* Lord Primate's Summons and Proxy granted to the Biſhop of *Meath*, read and allowed: objected, That the Proxy ſhould be introduced, not allowed, becauſe the Primate did not appear; but it was carried in the Negative, and preſidents were cited for it.

May 18. Journals of the laſt day read: A Petition for the relief of ſome poor Priſoners, read, and referred to the Committee.

May 20. Journals of the Houſe read; Lord *Dillon* introduced.

May 21. Earl of *Barrymore's* Proxy granted to the Lord *Granard*, allowed, but not read: Lord *Dunſany's* Proxy allowed.

May 22. Lord *Trimneſtown*, and Lord *Kilmahar* introduced. Motion made by Biſhop of *Meath* againſt the Sheriffs of *Dublin* for quartering an Officer upon him; Ordered, That no Peer ſhould be quartered on; and that the Sheriff ſhould be committed to the Black Rod. The Bill for repealing the *Acts of Settlement* brought up from the Commons by Coll. *Macharty*, and lodged in the Houſe.

Obſerve, That nothing was done in the Houſe for four days before, becauſe the King waited for this Bill from the Commons; and that the King ſent frequently for it; the Black Rod having called to the Houſe of Commons ſix or ſeven times this very day to ſend it up, the Lords Houſe and King ſpent the time in Diſcourſes and News.

May 23. Journals of laſt day read. The Bill from the Commons lodged yeſterday, read this day once: Motion made

made to have it read again in the Afternoon, but rejected: Biſhop of *Meath* moves, That the Lords Bill might have Precedence of it in reading, or at leaſt, that both might be committed: The firſt rejected, the latter granted: The Commons Bill ordered to be read next morning.

May 24. Col. *Macarty* made Baron, *Moun Caſſan* introduced. The Commons Bill of Repeal read again, and committed to the whole Houſe; moved the Lords Bill of Repeal might be read and committed; but denied. Several Petitions read, put in by Perſons concerned under the Acts; all referred, except Capt. *Kelly's*.

May 25. Bill about Counterfeit Foreign Coin amended, and read the Third time: Controverſie between *Trimneſtown* and *Dunſany* about Precedencies, Reported by the Committee, adjudged to *Trimneſtown*, becauſe it was ſo in 1634; with a ſaving to *Dunſany*, if he can ſhew a better Right. Several Petitions read, preferred by Perſons concerned under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, and by others for Remainders: One by Lord *Clan Meleera*, to be relieved againſt the Sale of his Eſtate to Sir *Patrick Trant*.

May 27. Several Petitions read, and Counſel on them heard at the Lords Bar; *viz.* Lord *Galways*, *Mathews*, Lord *Kingſtown's* Brothers, Sir *Henry Bingham's* Brother's; the Scope of them all was, To have ſavings for their Remainders, and conſideration for their Improvements; referred all to the Committee of Petitions.

May 28. Several Petitions read, relating to the Act of Settlement; Bill of Repeal read the ſecond time; the Houſe Adjourned during Pleaſure, and Reſolved into a Grand Committee; the Bill of Repeal read by Paragraphs; ſome Objections made, which occaſioned ſome Alterations. Motion made for Adjourning till *Thurſday*, becauſe *Wedneſday* was a Holiday; the King ask'd, What Holiday? Anſwered, The Reſtoration of his Brother and Himſelf, &c. he replied, The fitter to Reſtore thoſe Loyal Catholick Gentlemen

Gentlemen that had ſuffered with him, and been kept unjuſtly out of their Eſtates; the Motion rejected.

May 29. Petitions read, and referred to the Committee; the Houſe Reſolved into a Grand Committee; the reſt of the Bill read by Paragraphs; Objections made; ſome over-ruled, others thought reaſonable; King offers a new Preamble to the Bill, inſtead of that which was ſent up from the Commons Houſe; Aſſented to it. Judg *Daly* impeached by the Commons; at four in the Afternoon Committee of Petitions ſits; Chief Juſtice *Keating*'s Petition read; Lord *Forbes*'s and Lord *Galway*'s adjourned to the 31ſt, becauſe the 30th was a Popiſh Holiday.

May 31. Judg *Daly*'s Petition read and granted; Scope of it for time to anſwer the Commons Impeachments, and to have a Copy of it: Lord *Galway*'s heard at the Bar about his Ladies Remainder in Lord *Lanesborough*'s Eſtate; Proviſo granted for it: Lord *Riverſtown* reports the Alterations made in the Bill of Repeal by the Committee, which were all conſented to.

June 1. *John Brown*'s Petition read and argued at the Bar; the Chair-man Reports the Alterations and Additions made to the Bill of Repeal; which are approved: Judg *Daly*'s Petition, deſiring a further day for an anſwer, read and granted. Mrs. *Walls* Bill againſt her husband read once.

June 3. Petitions read, and referred to the Committee: Lord *Galway*'s Councel heard at the Bar, concerning his Ladies Remainder, and Arrears due to the Heirs of *Ulick*, E. of *Clanricard*: Lord *Riverſtown* Reports from the Committee ſeveral Alterations and Proviſoes to be inſerted in the Bill of Repeal; which were each twice read. Sir *William Talbot* came up with a Meſſage from the Commons, which imported their earneſt Requeſt to the Lords, to paſs the Bill with all the expedition they could, becauſe the Heart and Courage of the whole Nation were bound up in it.

June 4.

June 4. Journals read: Petition from the Biſhop of *Cork* for relief for Arrears of Rents: A Bill for Mrs. *Wall* againſt her Husband, read the ſecond time: Lord *Riverſtown* Reports new Alterations, new Proviſoes in the Bill of Repeal; the new ones read twice; the whole Bill, with all its Alterations and Proviſoes, read; after reading, the Biſhop of *Meath* ſpeaks againſt it, Lord Chancellor and *Riverſtown* for it; the Biſhops deſire leave to enter their Proteſt, and four of the Temporal Lords, which were all the Proteſtants in the Houſe. *Mem.* That the King ſaid, That they muſt not enter their Proteſtation, but only their Diſſent; for Proteſtation came in in Rebellious Times, and that they ſhould not give the Reaſons of their Proteſtation.

June 5. The Biſhops Proteſtation. *We the Lords Spiritual in Parliament Aſſembled, which Names are hereafter ſubſcribed, having for divers reaſons, then humbly offered to the Houſe of Lords, diſſented from paſſing the Bill into a Law, ſent up to this Honourable Houſe from the Houſe of Commons, Intituled,* An Act repealing the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, *&c. And having obtained leave from the Houſe of Lords to enter our Diſſent againſt the ſaid Bill, do accordingly ſubſcribe our Diſſent from the ſaid Bill.*

This was brought in Parchment to the Clerk of the Parliament the next morning before the Houſe ſat, and ſigned, *Meath*, *Oſſery*, *Cork*, *Limerick*; the like Proteſtation in Parchment ſigned *per Granard*, *Longford*, *Roſſe*, *Howth*.

I, Anthony, *Biſhop of* Meath, *being conſtituted and allowed Proxy for the moſt Reverend Father in God* Mich. *Lord Archbiſhop of* Armagh, *do*, *in his name and behalf, diſſent from the ſaid Bill.* Mich. Armagh.

The like ſigned by *Oſſory*, as *Waterford's* Proxy.

Journals of the Houſe read: Lord *Clanmalieras* Caſe againſt Sir *Patrick Trant* heard at the Bar, and adjudged againſt: The Lord *Mountgarret* petitions the Houſe that Sir *John Ivory* may commit no waſte on his Eſtate; a general

neral Order made againſt it. Committees of Trade, Privileges and Petitions revived: A Committee appointed for Mrs *Wall*'s Bill.

June 6. Journals read; Officers of the Houſe petition about introduction Fees, read, and referred to the Committee: *George Kellya*, Conſtable, ordered to be committed for his inſolence to Lord *Longford*.

June 7. Journals read: Meſſage from the Commons for a Conference about Exceptions to the alterations made in the Bill of Repeal; four Lords appointed to meet them immediately in the Chamber over the Lords Houſe; the Lords ordered only to hear their Objections, and report them, which they did accordingly. The Order againſt waſte and ſpoiling Improvements, read, and approved: Lord *Riverſtown* moves, that Conſtables and Sheriffs might have power to commit the Poſſeſſor that made any waſte; Judges Opinions asked, all againſt it, and the Houſe agrees with them.

June 8. The Houſe of Commons deſire to withdraw their Impeachment againſt Judge *Daly*, having accepted his Submiſſion, which was granted: A preſent Conference deſired by the Lords upon the ſubject of the Laſt Conference, wherein the Lords of the Committee report what they agree, and what they inſiſt on, together with the Reaſons why they inſiſt on them.

June 10. Journals of the laſt day read: A Petition of *Bridges* read, concerning his being turned out of poſſeſſion by the Proprietor; the Houſe would do nothing in it; the reſt of the Morning ſpent in diſcourſe.

June 11. A Free Conference between the two Houſes concerning the Bill of Repeal; the Commons inſiſt on two things; 1*ſt*, That the preſent Poſſeſſors may have time to remove till *May* next: 2*dly*, That all Remainders may be forfeited, and veſted in the King; Journals read.

ESTA-

THE JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE of LORDS.

JUNE 12. 1689.

JOurnals Read. Lords of the Committee report the Conference Yesterday to the House. Commons Reasons debated, and upon the whole, the Lords agree with them to the first, and the Commons condescend in the business of Remainders.

June 13. C. J. *Nugent* Reports to the House from the Committee of Petitions several things. The Bill for adding and diminishing the Duties on Forreign Commodities, and alterations in it read twice. A Bill for Liberty of Conscience brought up from the Commons and read once.

June 14. The Journals Read. Speaker moves that the Bill for Liberty of Conscience may be laid aside for some time, and that the House would dispatch, for the King must send away his Officers. The Bill for adding and diminishing Duties on Forreign Commodities sent up to the House without Alteration; the meaning of this Bill is to enable the King to enhance or diminish Duties on such Commodities as he thinks fit. At the same time three more Bills were sent up, one for taking off incapacities from the *Irish* Natives; another for Repealing the Provision for Ministers in Corporate Towns; the third for Regulating the Tithing Table of *Ulster*: each of

these read twice, and committed. In the Afternoon the Committee sits and reads the Bill against the Provision of Ministers, and agrees to it; the B. of *Meath*, B. *Cork*, B. *Limerich*, and E. *Longford* dissent.

June 15. Journals read. Bill for taking off incapacities from Natives, read twice, and passed *nemine contradicente*: the meaning of this Bill is, that some Statutes disabled Natives to be Lords-Justices, School-masters, *&c.* which is now repealed.

June 17. Bill of Repeal with all its Additions and Alterations sent up, Ingrossed from the Commons, and read thrice; Question put, Consent or not, B. of *Meath*, *Cork*, *Ossory*, and E. *Longford* dissent. Petitions read, and a Bill brought in by *Talbot* concerning his Rent for the Watercourse, read twice and committed. A new Bill for Liberty of Conscience offered to the House by C. J. *Nugent*, read once, and committed, the King saying that the first Bill for Liberty of Conscience was more severe against the Church of *England* than he intended. After the House rose, the King comes to the B. of *Meath*, and tells him that he did not like the Commons Bill against Liberty of Conscience, that it diminisht his Prerogative, and design'd to make him break his word with our Church, that he intended not to take down the Acts of Uniformity, nor destroy our Religion, but only to take away the Penalties that were against Liberty. The bottom of this Intreague was from C. J. *Herb.* who plainly foresaw, that this would absolutely lose the King all his Protestant Friends in *England*, as being directly contrary to all his Promises, and upon this account ingaged the *French* Ambassadour to be against it, or else it had certainly past. But the work is done effectually by other Bills, and the Act of Uniformity will stand like the Edict of *Nants*, till there be no occasion for it. At 4 in the Afternoon the Committee meets and considers the Bill for Liberty of Conscience, and the Tithing Table of *Ulster*, and makes Alterations in them.

June 18. Four Bills ſent up from the Commons, one for inviting Forreigners to trade here, ſent up with alterations, upon which a preſent Conference is deſired by the Lords; they inſiſt on this clauſe, *and the Subjects of the moſt Chriſtian King*; Lords againſt theſe words, becauſe they were to the prejudice of the *French* King. 2*d*. A Bill for the diſpoſing of Inteſtates Goods. 3*d*. For the continuing a former Statute made for preventing Delays and Executions, and Writs of Errour. 4*th*. For taking away the benefit of Clergy for two years; each of theſe Bills read once, and ordered to be read again next Morning. The Clergy of *Dublins* Petition read. The new Bill for Liberty of Conſcience fram'd in the Lord's Houſe, read twice with its amendments, and order'd to be Ingroſs'd. At Four in the Afternoon the Committee meets about Mrs. *Walls* buſineſs, and hears the Proofs for her Marriage. A Bill brought in by C. J. *Nugent* againſt keeping *Octob.* 23.

June 19. Journals read, Clergy of *Dublin* about their Proviſion heard at the Bar; Conference with the Houſe of Commons order'd on it, but after alter'd. A Bill for Subſidies brought up by the Commons, read thrice and paſſed; it grants the King 20000 *l. per* Month, for 13 Months to be paid by Tenants, and allowed by Landlords out of their Rents. The new Bill for Liberty of Conſcience, together with their own ſent to the Commons. Committee ſits about *Walls* buſineſs.

June 20. Clergy of *Dublin* conſider'd, and the Bill read twice and paſſed. Four Biſhops diſſent, and ſix Lords, ſome of them Papiſts. Three Bills read twice, and paſſed *nemine contradicente*, (*viz.*) 1*ſt*, For Martial Law; 2*d*, For Preventing Delays in Executions; 3*d*, For taking away the Benefit of Clergy for two Years. The Bill for Repealing the 23*d* of *October* read twice, and paſſed *nemine contradicente*, except B. of *Meath*. The Bill about Inteſtates Goods read, and committed. In the Afternoon the Committee ſits about

bout *Wills* buſineſs, and the Bill of Inteſtates Goods. A Bill paſſed in the morning for regulating the Tithing Table of *Uſſher*; all the Biſhops diſſent from it, and pray leave to enter their diſſent to that, and the Bill repealing the Proviſion for Miniſters in Cities, which was granted, and the next morning they bring in their diſſent to the Clerk in Writing. After the Houſe was Adjourned, the Biſhop of *Meath* asks his Majeſty whether the Clauſe in the Bills, (*viz.*) *By and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual*, ſhould not be expung'd, where the Biſhops did not conſent, the King ſaith no, for they were only to enter their Diſſent, but the ſtile of the Bills muſt not be alter'd.

Minutes of the HOUSE *of* COMMONS.

JUNE 21. 1689.

AN Act for Repealing the 23*d* of *October* 41, ſent to us by the Lords, read and paſſed; and the Bill for Liberty of Conſcience ingroſſed and read, as it came from the Lords, which is quite different from the Bill ſent up to them; move to throw it out, it being a different Bill from what firſt paſs'd the Houſe, and therefore ought to be laid aſide, but not being ſeconded, it was paſſed, and theſe two Bills, together with a Bill againſt Parrol Wills, *&c.* and a Bill to repeal the Unions of Pariſhes, *&c.* A Bill for *R. C.* to pay their Tithes to their own Clergy. A Bill for Encouraging of Trades *&c.* were ſent up to the Lords by Mr. *Stafford*, and a Committee of ſeveral of the Houſe went up with them.

The Report read for repealing *Poinings* Statutes, and told us the King would have a Clauſe, that he and his Heirs ſhould have the Bill firſt agreed to by him and his Councel

Counsel before they should pass the Commons, and its ordered to be recommitted, and the House inclined to be as free as the Parliaments of *England*. Several private Petitions read and referred, and told us the King would pass the Royal Assent to the Bill of Repeal to morrow.

June 22. Mr. *Poolwhite's* Petition read, to be repriſed for a Debt, pretended he had Outlaw'd one, and gotten a *Cuſtodium*, whoſe Eſtate was to be given to the old Propriator, and deſired a particular Clauſe for his Caſe; after Argument, put to the Vote and carried he ſhould be reprized. After which, it was moved that all Caſes of the like nature ſhould be repriſable, and the Speaker made anſwer, it was a Motion of Vexation; to which the Party anſwered, it was but common juſtice, but none ſeconding the ſaid Motion, it fell. The Houſe was ſent for by the Black Rod, the King and Lords being in their Robes, the Speaker attended, and made a Speech, in which he declared what Act they deſired his Majeſty to paſs, to wit, An Act of Supply for 260000 *l.* to be raiſed in 13 Months. An Act to repeal the Act of Settlement and Explanation, *&c.* And an Act of Liberty of Conſcience, with Eight ſeveral other Acts; to which the King anſwered, *Le Roy le voilt*, and ſo they paſs'd. After the Commons reaſſumed their Houſe, a Speech was made in behalf of the Speaker, to be conſider'd for his Service; and alſo one for the Lord *Mont Caſſel*, and a Committee appointed to conſider and report the ſame.

June 25. This day moved, that my Lord *Mount Caſſel*, and Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Baron, and Sir *William Talbot* with others, ſhould be provided for as Meriting Perſons, and Voted that none but the Speaker and Officers of the Houſe ſhould be conſidered as ſuch.

The Liſt of the People to be attainted, read for *Linſter*, moved in the behalf of *John Weaver*, that he ſhould not be Attainted. Collonel *Barret* deſired that thoſe Members

that

that moved for such ill men should be turned out of the House, but checked by the Speaker. This day Sir *John Temple* made a Capital-man in the List of Attainders.

June 26. This day the List of Attainders was read for the County and City of *Dublin*, and Sir *Joshua Allen* to be attainted, and Sir *Henry Bond* and Sir *Patrick Trent* Examined about him. *Coffee* appears at the Summons of Mr. *Talbot*, and ordered to appear to morrow. Sir *Thomas Southwell* and others attainted by Jury, are to be attainted by name in the List.

June 27. This day the report about the Bill for giving Absenters Goods to the King, read twice, and moved that it was unreasonable to give his Majesties Commissioners of the Revenue a power to seise any ones Person for having Absenters Goods, against whom no other Evidence was given than a single Oath; but not being seconded, was ordered to be ingrossed, and said by the Speaker it was only for delay. 'Twas moved likewise by Mr. *L.* that my Lord *Mount Cassel* should have the thanks of the House, and Addressed for to the King for his Service, and after great Debate, laid aside, least it should lessen *D. T's.* for whom the House had done the like before, after which they went on the List of Attainders.

June 28. An Act about the City matters sent us by the Lords. An Act to inforce Martial Law amongst Soldiers, sent us by the Lords; and likewise an account that they agreed with us in two other Acts; we sent them concerning disuniting of Unions, after the List of Attainders read for *Munster* and some part of *Connaght*.

June 29. The Bill about the City Water read, the House not being in number Forty Five. The Bill about Absenters Goods Ingrossed and Read, and moved to be cast out, and seconded; the Speaker violently opposed it, but past after the List for *Ulster* read of Attainders.

FINIS.

ESTABLISHMENT

MAY, 1689.

d. p. diem	*p. mens.*		Men
6 ⅓ — 16	3 —	1 Troop of Granadeers contains — —	50
6 ⅓ — 16	3 —	7 Regiments of Horse contain — —	2750
5 ¼ — 13	1 ⅓ —	7 Regiments of Dragoons contain — —	3800
		The Royal Reg. contains 22 Comp. 90 in each Comp. —	1980
4 — 10	—	42 Reg. of Foot, 13 Comp. 62 men each —	33852
		Total	42432

Deductions

3 *d. per Pound* for the Hospital, from all Soldiers and Officers.

1 *d. per diem* for the Cloaths, ⅓ for Shooes, and ⅓ for Cloaths: *Foot.*

1 ¼ *per diem* from Dragoons, ⅓ for Furniture, ¾ for Horses: *Dragoons.*

1 ⅓ *p. diem* from Troopers, ⅓ to the Captain for Furniture, 1 *d.* for the Clerk. *Horse.*

	HORSE	DRAGOONS.	
	Duke of Tyrconnel.	*Lord* Dungan.	
	Lord Galmoy.	*Sir* Neil O Neil.	
7 Reg.	*Coll.* Sarsfield.	*Coll.* Dan. O Brien.	7 Reg.
	Coll. Southerland.	*Coll.* Nich. Purcell.	
	Lord Abercorne.	*Coll.* Clifford.	
	Coll. H. Luttrel.	*Sir* James Cotter.	
	Coll. Parker.	*Coll.* Simon Luttrel.	

FOOT

FOOT 42 Regiments.

Col. John Hamilton Ramſey.	*Col.* John Bourk.
Earl of Clancarty.	*Col.* Char. Moore.
Col. Ant. Hamilton	*Col.* Corn. O Neil.
Earl of Clanricard.	*Col.* Cavenagh.
Earl of Antrim.	*Col.* Gordon O Neil.
Lord Gormanſtown.	*Col.* Nich. Brown.
Lord Clare.	*Sir* Mich. Creagh.
Lord Galloway.	*Col.* Brien Mac (Maghon.
Lord Slane.	*Col.* Tool.
Lord Lowth.	*Col.* Oxbrough.
Lord Duleek.	*Col.* MaccartyMoor.
Monſieur Boiſlon.	*Col.* Barret.
Sir Val. Brown.	*Col.* Farrel.
Sir John Fitzgerald.	*Col.* Bagnall.
Sir Maur. Euſlaw.	*Lord* Bagnall.
Col. Wil. Nugent.	*Lord* Tyrone.
Col. H. Dillon.	*Col.* Cha. O Brien.
Col. John Grace.	*Lord* Iveagh.
Col. Rich. Butler.	*Col.* O Donavan.
Col. Edw. Butler.	*Col.* Dom. Brown.
Col. Walter Butler.	

A

A Letter from DUBLIN,

June the 12th, 1689.

For some particular reasons, resolved not to write to you any more, especially being uncertain whether you received my former, or if you did, whether they were of any use; but the particular reason of my not writing, being partly ceased, I consider it is no great matter if I lose my pains. I hope to send you an Abstract of what has been done in the House of Lords and Commons, having a promise of such an Account from those that know them. We have had three Expresses from England; John Browne *the Lawyer came over about a Fortnight ago from* Milford, *and landed at* Waterford; *Sir* J--- C---'s *Son came in a Wherry, and landed about* Wickloe, *but that which was most material, was from the Lord* M. *by some Quakers that came last Week hither in a Wherry; some the like went yesterday back to you, we have several Expresses sent over to you that way; and a strict Imbargo, least any should follow and discover them. You must not expect the secret of their Messages from me, only 'tis reported, that* John Browne *brought no Letters with him, but come over with a design to save his Iron-works from the new Proprietors: I hear that upon his Petition to the Parliament, the Possession is secured to him by a Proviso, he paying Rent: He reports that* England *is unanimous, and that we must expect an Invasion by the next Easterly Wind: The Quakers and* Crosby *talk likewise of an Invasion, but represent the People of* England *as dis-*

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ſatisfied. I find there is ſtill an expectation and dependance on Scotland, *tho' not ſo ſtrong as at firſt: we talk very confidently of a Fleet and fifteen Thouſand Fuſileers from* France; *the* French *Fleet to conſiſt of eighty Men of War: I verily believe, there is ſomething in it, without ſome ſuch Aid,* Ireland *does appear but an eaſie Conqueſt, which is not the* French *Intereſt. The miſery of this Town is very great, ſome being little better than Dragoon'd by the Quartering of Souldiers; ſome have ten, ſome twelve, ſome twenty or thirty quarter'd on them; and yet I cannot find, that beſides what came in to day, there were above three thouſand and odd Men in Town; but the reaſon is plain, each man has many Quarters, and ſome Captains make thirty or forty Shillings a Week by them; they come in by twelve, one, or two of the Clock by night, to demand Quarters, and turn people out of their Beds, beat, wound, and ſometimes rob them: There are two or three hundred Prieſts in Town, and they are quarter'd likewiſe as the Souldiers; and ſo are generally Noblemen and Gentlemen, with their Retinue, tho' not actually in the Army. I have ſent you the new Eſtabliſhment of the Forces, only I think four Regiments of Horſe, and ſome of Dragoons are not yet raiſed. I hear all thoſe People call'd Rapperees, or Half-Pike-men, are to be muſter'd and arm'd; Commiſſions are ſigning for all that can bear Arms in the Kingdom. Duke of* Tyrconnel *disbanded* 2000 *a few Weeks ago, which are all entertained again, or at leaſt as many as will come in; but we are moſt ſtrangly uncertain in all our Counſels, which is viſible not only in this, but in every thing elſe: One day the Camp near* Dublin *is to go on, and they work cloſe at it, then it is intermitted and laid aſide: one day we*

are

are to go into England, *and ſend a Declaration before us, and to be reſtored; another day we are frightned with a rumour of an Army landing out of* England, *to drive us out of all; yet the King ſeems very well contented, and pleaſant, he ſleeps, eats, and is in better health than uſual.* Tueſday *the* 4th *inſtant, we had an Alarum that* Derry *was burnt with Bombs, that the King's Army had taken it, and put all in it to the Sword;* Nugent *of* Carlandſtown *brought this News into the Houſe of Commons, juſt when they were putting to the Vote, whether they ſhould proſecute the Impeachment againſt* Judge Dally; *ſome think* Nugent *being his Friend, did it deſignedly; the News was received with loud Huzza's, and in that good and jolly humour they acquitted the Judge: But our* Friday's *Expreſs brought us another account, which was, That the King's Forces had endeavoured to regain the* Wind-Mill-hill, *out of which they had been beaten by the Sally when* Ramſey *the King's General was kill'd, but that they were beaten off with great loſs; this was on* Tueſday, *and by computation, about the ſame time the Huzza was made in the Houſe of Commons. Col.* Dorrington *and Col.* Nugent, *two of the briskeſt Officers of the King's Army, are deſperately wounded, if not dead. 'Tis reported, that ſeven Field-Officers were killed or taken, and about thirty other Officers. We have no certain account of the Souldiers, the beſt account ſays, three hundred fell: 'Tis ſaid they run away, and left their Officers in the lurch. I am promiſed a Liſt of the Officers that were killed: It is ſaid that there are not above five thouſand in the King's Camp at* Derry, *notwithſtanding all that have gone down, a great many having run away as ſoon as they had loaded themſelves with Plunder, and above two thou-*

ſand being killed or dead ſince their firſt going down; they ſhake and tremble ſo when they come to Charge, that they cannot fire; they that have Match locks cannot be brought by any means to Diſcipline, or to uſe them aright; this I have from a good hand. We hear that ſome Engliſh *Ships are in the* Lough *of* Derry, *a Boom with Trees and Maſts is made croſs the River at* Culmore *Fort, to hinder any Succours, that a Ship who attempted to get up is ſtranded. I believe their greateſt want in* Derry *is Firing, and Coals will be a very pretious Commodity with them; and I believe in a little while they will want Cloaths for wearing, and Drink. They talk if old Sir* Charles Coot *were alive, and had but a thouſand Horſe, to the Foot that are in the Town, he would not fail to fight the King's Army in the Field. About the beginning of this Month, a Party of Horſe and Foot from* Enniskilling, *made an Inroad into the County of* Cavan, *they drove all the Cattle of the County, they did not ſpare Proteſtants who were under Protection, only ſuch as would go with them, they help'd away with their Bag and Baggage, thoſe that would not go, were forſt to part with all to them; which they ſaid they did, leaſt the King's Forces ſhould make a Prey of them: they took all Proviſion, Horſes, and Arms they could meet with; they diſarm'd ſome of the King's Forces that lay at* Belturbeit, Bally-Carrig, *and elſewhere; they burnt only ſuch places as were of ſtrength, and capable of being garriſon'd; they kill'd none; they came as far as* Finagh *and* Virginia, *which you'll find in the Mapps: The Party is ſaid to have been two Thouſand; we were alarum'd at this here, and General Monſieur* Roſen *went down to* Trim *with four Field-Pieces, and ſeveral Regiments, amongſt the reſt the*

Lord

Lord-Mayor's of Dublin, *who led his men himself; twelve Regiments I hear were design'd; I hear the Bullets both for the Field-Pieces and Muskets were found to have been too big; which made General* Rosen *storm horribly: Since the Defeat at* Derry, *I hear he and the Forces designed for* Enniskilling, *are commanded to* Derry; *two of the Field-Peices are come back. General* Hamilton *is suspected and rail'd at by the Commonalty; but I do not believe that there is any ground for it, or that the King does entertain any thoughts of it. It is reported from good hands, that the People of* Enniskilling *have made up their Horse near* 1500, *and their Foot near* 6000; *a Party so considerable that it is fear'd,* England *may think it self concerned to save them by hastening their Invasion, if they intend any. There are many Discontents among the* Roman *Catholicks about the Acts of Settlement, and the* French, *for the Natives look very suspiciously on them, and many do publickly say, that they are sold to the* French; *at least, that Cautionary Towns are to be given them. If an Army should Invade us before these Discontents are quieted, 'tis to be fear'd, that they would soon gain the Submission of a considerable Party of the* Roman *Catholicks upon good terms; and perhaps if their help were accepted, would joyn to drive out the* French: *but* England *is so exceedingly slow, that it is believed they will lose the hearts of all, and even such as wish it well will not think it safe to depend on it. 'Tis observed, that putting* French *Officers in the place of the* Irish *who rais'd the Men, causes great discontents; many of the common Souldiers run away from their Colours upon it. Several Protestant Gentlemen in the* North *had Commissions from the P. and have fairly run away with them into* England, *or*

come

come to Dublin *upon Protection or Pardon; but the Country People have chosen Commanders for themselves who have no Commissions, and have form'd themselves into Troops and Companies: of this sort are generally those in* Derry *and* Enniskilling; *they all expect to be continued in the Commissions they have given themselves, when any Army comes out of* England: *and the hope of this, 'tis believed makes them obstinate to all offers from the King; They say, the Gentlemen that left them, deserve no countenance at all, but rather, that some part of their Estates that went away, should be given as a Reward to such as staid and defended them.* June *the* 13th, *to day the House of Commons agreed to the Amendments made by the House of Lords, to the Bill of Repeal, so that affair is over, and wants only the Royal Assent. An Express came in from* Cavan, *which gives us this account: That General* Rosen *had order'd the Sherriff of that County to make a kind of a Magazine of Corn and other Provisions, in the Town of* Cavan, *to supply the King's Army in their March to* Enniskilling, *and had appointed two Companies to guard it, and that a Party from* Enniskilling *had surpriz'd the Guards, and taken it:* Enniskilling *People are certainly there, but whether they took the Men, is a doubt, but the Provision is certainly taken. It is said there is now in* Dublin *nine Regiments of Foot, and eight more are expected; many of them are raw, and never handled Arms; there are about two Troops of Horse, I can't learn whose Regiments they are: You may wonder I can't give an exact account of what men are in* Dublin, *but the reason is, their frequent removals, sometimes in one day three Regiments will come to Town, and two go out; sometimes those that are expected in Town*

will

will be countermanded within six or seven Miles; they often come in and go out by night, and every thing is so chang'd and hudled, that it is impossible to give any good account. We do not confide much in these men, tho' the whole seventeen Regiments expected were with us, because they are very raw and undisciplin'd. There is a general Press for all Horses, without exception of Papists, who had favour before, but there must be no distinction, the occasion being very urgent; for the King is said not to have above a 1000 *good Horse in all the Army, most of which are in the* North. *The miserable usage in the Country is unspeakable, and every day like to be worse and worse; many alledge, that the Rapperees have secret Orders to fall a new on the Protestants that have any thing left; the ground of this may be their pretending such an Order, for they commonly pretend an order for any Mischief they have a mind to: You have had my sence of this matter before;* Corke *is most vilely abused by their M. Governour* Boysloe. *The Bill for Liberty of Conscience is come to the House of Lords: it repeals every Statute made in favour of the Protestant Religion, and if Lawyers may be believed, it settles Popery as legally as it was in* H. 7th's *time: You may guess from the inclosed Brief, what Authority* Roman *Catholic Bishops will claim over Protestants. The Commissioners have seized all Goods of Absenters, and are actually disposing of them: It is reported, that they are about procuring an Act of Parliament to put Penalties and Oaths upon the Concealers of any of them, and to Indemnifie themselves for their Proceeding hitherto; which the Protestants reckon Plundering, and say is against all Law: The same Commissioners set Leases of all Absenters Estates, tho' no legal Inquisition is yet past on them;*

them; some say that they set even Estates of such as are in the Kingdom, upon presumption that they will find some way or other to intitle the King to them: one way is, to get two or three named Commissioners, who slip into some blind Ale-house, and privately find a Title for the King, by returning, that the Possessors are absent or Rebels, tho' they live then upon the Lands, or are in the Courts of Dublin, *and all this without any Summons to the Parties concerned, or Possessors, or Oaths of Jurors; all this is said, and further, that several of those have come to inform the Commissioners how they have been abused, but can't yet get admittance, the Commissioners are so busie setting Leases. The Bishop of* Corke's *Case, which you will find in the Votes, and wherein the Parliament refused him Redress, was this: Several of his Tenants owed him arrears of Rent, the King seiz'd upon their Goods because they were absent; he desires to be paid his Arrears out of the Goods found on the Lands, which he desired leave to Distrain on; but he was told, he must Sue the Tenants on the Covenants of their Leases, and recover his Rent as he could. This is like to be a President, and no Creditor, Landlord, or Mortgagee, whose Tenant is absent, is like to get any thing, because the King has seiz'd the Goods and Lands which were his Security. I hear likewise where the Landlords are absent, Lessees are disturb'd and left to seek Redress from their absent Landlords. The Commons Quarrel to Judge* Dally, *for which they impeached him, was, upon some private Discourse he had with Sir* Alick Bourk, *and some other Gentlemen, in which he disapprov'd of the Commons Proceedings, and said, they were a kind of* Massanello's *Assembly, and that it could not be expected that men from whom the King took Estates, would fight for him, or to this effect.* FINIS.